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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to identify the directors of the Associated Press (AP) since 1892, to examine geographic and journalistic representation of the board since then, and to assemble a composite profile of directors' backgrounds and civic involvement, utilizing "Who's Who" sketches and computer analysis of biographical data The study found that AP has had 136 directors (all of them newspaper editors and publishers) since 1892, ranging from 53 years to one-half year in board service. Representation on the board has been disproportionately great for metropolitan areas, for states with metropolitan areas, for areas with relatively few newspapers, and for the morning field of publication. Directors' profiles reveal that less than 50 percent had professional journalism experience and that there were low levels of membership in national, regional, or state journalistic organizations but high levels of involvement in government and non-media corporate affairs. Republicans outnumber democrats two to one, and the board is overwhelmingly Protestant for that half of the directors indicating party and religious affiliation. (Author/RB)

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AP's Board of Directors: A Preliminary Study

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> Like most businesses, the Associated Press has a board of directors.
>
> It has a dark-wooded board room on the seventh floor of 50 Rockefeller Plaza in New York, complete with felt-covered tables, soft chairs and water pitchers. Just like other board rooms.
>
> But the AP isn't like most other businesses. And its board isn't like many other boards.
>
> The AP board runs a company that has never been allowed to make a profit or pay a dividend.
>
> It governs a company owned by more than 1,200 newspapers, not one of which holds a piece of AP stock, since AP stock doesn't exist.[1]

In this way AP's house organ introduced employees to the AP board of directors in a recent issue. The above may not have come as a surprise to AP personnel, but it might for many others in journalism.

Only once a year the journalism profession is quietly reminded of the existence of the board of directors of AP. In the aftermath of the spring "convention week," Editor & Publisher devotes about three paragraphs to the election of directors at AP's annual meeting. Otherwise, the actions, indeed even the membership, of this powerful body go unnoticed by most of the profession. The board's principal public function may seem to be only as symbol of the cooperative structure which AP frequently promotes in its publicity material.

Within the organization, however, the board has final authority over all major corporate policy of AP, one of only five international news wires, serving more than 4,500 domestic members, and feeding news to two-thirds of all U.S. daily newspapers.[2]

Moreover, since the board's membership is drawn from the ranks of AP's leading newspaper editors and publishers, this decision-making body has the added dimension of being an impressive array of successful journalistic talent.

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Who have occupied seats on the board? Has the board been truly representative of American journalism? Is the board a club, comprised of directors with similar backgrounds and involvements? To anyone familiar with criticism of journalistic institutions, these questions raise long-standing charges against the AP board of directors.[3]

The purpose of this paper is to attempt preliminary answers to these questions. Specifically, this research seeks: (1) to identify AP's directors since 1892, when a single national corporation was created; (2) to examine geographic and journalistic representation of the board since 1892; and (3) to assemble a composite profile of AP directors' backgrounds and civic involvement at the time they first joined the board.

AP's own literature, especially its annual reports, along with Editor & Publisher annual election coverage, provide the directors' identities and newspaper affiliations. Manipulation and reorganization of these raw data yield conditions and trends in representation.

To generate profile data, the author turned to biographical sketches in Who's Who in America, appearing concurrently with directors' entrance on the board. Forty-seven biographical and board-related factors for each director were coded from these sketches and subjected to computer analysis to arrive at a composite picture of AP directors and to seek trends in these factors over time.[4]

Historic Perspective

This paper confines its examination of AP's board to 1892 to 1974, the period in which a single board has controlled AP's national operation. Boards of directors in regional AP organizations in the pre-1892 period, however, date from 1865 with the rise of the Western Associated Press, the first AP regional association employing such a body.[5]

In 1891-92 conflict erupted both with the Western AP membership and between that group and the New York AP, causing the former to reorganize as the Associated Press of Illinois and the latter to throw in with a competing wire service, the old United Press.[6] A struggle for national supremacy between the new Illinois AP and the old UP lasted until 1897 with the bankruptcy of the latter. As the AP gained in this 1892-97 fight, its board became increasingly national in makeup.

AP's first board, established in 1892, amounted to the incorporators of the new Illinois corporation, and was, in fact, little more than a continuation of the immediately previous Western AP board. It included all seven Western AP directors and the non-voting WAP president from 1891-92, changing that WAP structure only by adding two voting directorships.[7] In 1894 the Illinois board was reorganized by increasing the number of directors to eleven and by dropping the non-voting president in favor of a president selected from within the ranks of the board.[8]

AP of Illinois by-laws gave the board the following powers in 1894:

> ...to make contracts; to elect and remove officers, and to employ and discharge agents; to fix the compensation of officers and agents; to make assessments upon members, and modify assessments from time to time; to make and refund rebates on the same; to expend the money of the association for its lawful purposes; and to do all acts...which they deem for the best interests of the association.[9]

The board was required to meet at least three times a year, and it had the additional power of admitting new members and punishing existing members. Board terms were three years, directors were selected by vote of all members at the annual AP meeting (with additional votes accrusing to AP stock), and directors could succeed themselves.[10]

When AP moved to New York in 1900 to escape an adverse anti-trust

decision of the Illinois Supreme Court,[11] relatively little of the board's structure was altered. Directors were increased to fifteen, stockholding was converted to bondholding (and added votes for bondholders were retained), and AP membership was broadened to admit wider participation in director elections.[12]

Since the votes of bondholders have had a unique impact on the board's elections, it is worth devoting some space to them. To the present day all members, (i.e., most newspaper recipients of the news report) receive a single vote, which means they can cast votes for the six directors of their choice. In 1974 newspaper membership stood at 1,265[13] and has been near that point for several years. Thus, six unopposed director candidates, all of whom received the votes of all members, would tally 1,265 votes each.

In reality, however, the bond vote has pushed vote tallies well beyond this one-member-one-vote level to vote totals substantially surpassing the power of one-member-one-vote balloting. Even though bondholders have been limited to a maximum of 40 added votes, this has been enough to outweigh members' voting power. Editor & Publisher last published directors' vote totals in 1972, which were as follows:[14]

9,518 - Paul Miller	4,281 - Joe M. Dealey
9,499 - James L. Knight	3,486 - Robert L. Taylor
7,421 - Martin S. Hayden	3,175 - Peter M. Macdonald
6,467 - John Cowles, Jr.	3,099 - James H. Ottaway
5,086 - Newbold Noyes, Jr.	2,375 - Howard H. Hays, Jr.
7,353 - J. M. McClelland, Jr.*	3,047 - James S. Lyon

(Winners in lefthand column; *candidate for smalltown seat)

This was a total of 64,807 votes among twelve candidates. By simple division, we get 10,801 ballots cast, each containing a vote for six candidates. Compared with the one vote per member, the bondholding vote is about 7½ times more powerful.

Since 1900 two major changes have occurred in the board's organi-

sation. In 1937 three seats were added, bringing the total to eighteen. These directorships were earmarked for editors from communities of 50,000 population or less.[15] In 1942 directors were limited to three terms (a total of nine years) unless the director became president in which case the term was unlimited.[16]

One small recent change made AP titles "more consistent with those generally used elsewhere," by changing "president" to "chairman" of the board and by adding "president" to the general manager's title.[17]

AP Directors: 1892-1974

The Appendix to this paper lists all 136 AP directors since 1892, arranged according to longevity on the board, plus non-directors serving as officers from time to time. Since the listing is self-explanatory, little description is necessary. A few supplemental comments and observations based on the Appendix are appropriate.

All directors in these 82 years have been men.

All directors have been editors or publishers of American daily newspapers. Article IV, Section 2 of AP's by-laws requires:

> Each Director shall be an individual owner of a regular member newspaper or an individual regularly designated by a regular member....[18]

A longevity of nine years dominates the list, of course, because of the three-term limit imposed on directors in 1942. Aside from presidents, who are exempt from the three-term limit, only Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Roy A. Roberts, Palmer Hoyt, and Raymond L. Spangler have served long than nine years since 1942, all four having filled unexpired terms of predecessors before starting their own tenure on the board.

The list represents 82 years of AP directors, and thus only three directors — Frank B. Noyes, Robert McLean, and Clark Howell -- were directors for over half this period. An additional six -- Victor F. Lawson, W. H. Cowles, Adolph S. Ochs, E. Lansing Ray, Stuart H. Perry,

and J. R. Knowland -- held board seats for over one-third of the period.

Besides being an impressive collection of journalistic power and influence, this list represents some interesting personalities, backgrounds, and family ties.[19]

Nine father-and-son teams appear on the list: Henry D. and David R. Bradley of St. Joseph, Mo.; two Edward Hubert Butlers of Buffalo; Norman and Otis Chandler of Los Angeles; two John Cowles, the elder of Des Moines and the younger of Minneapolis; two W. H. Cowles of Spokane; J. R. and William F. Knowland of Oakland; William L. and Robert McLean of Philadelphia; and two Dolph C. Simons of Lawrence, Kansas.

Three generations of Ridders have been on the board: Herman and son Victor F., representing the New York Staats-Zeitung, and Bernard H. Ridder, Jr., son of another of Herman's sons, representing the Duluth News-Tribune. Two brothers, John S. and James L. Knight, have been on the board at different times.

Four sons in the above teams (Bradley, Chandler, Cowles, and Simons) were on the 1973-74 board, as was James L. Knight.

Four directors were U.S. senators: Byrd, R. M. Johnston, W. F. Knowland, and Fred Seaton. All four also served in their state legislatures. Knowland was a delegate to the 11th Session of the United Nations. Seaton was President Eisenhower's secretary of interior from 1956 to 1961. Knowland was GOP leader of the Senate from 1953 to 1958.

Two directors were U.S. congressmen: J. R. Knowland and Charles P. Taft (a half-brother of President William Howard Taft).

Leopold Markbreit was minister to Bolivia, and Whitelaw Reid was minister to France and Great Britain. Reid was also the vice-presidential candidate on the unsuccessful Benjamin Harrison GOP ticket in 1892. Markbreit was the law partner of Rutherford B. Hayes for a short time

before the latter became U.S. President.

Nine directors had served in their state legislatures: Clark Howell in Georgia, Frederick Driscoll in Minnesota, William A. Collier in Tennessee, W. Y. Morgan in Kansas (where he was also lieutenant governor), Edward Rosewater in Nebraska, Byrd in Virginia, Johnston in Texas, and both Knowlands in California. (Collier's Who's Who sketch indicates he considered himself primarily a lawyer and only incidentally the owner and publisher of the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.)

Journalism historians will recognize Don Carlos Seitz, general manager of the New York World, on the list as author of biographies of Artemus Ward (1919), Joseph Pulitzer (1924), Horace Greeley (1926), and the James Gordon Bennetts (1928).

Two of the most interesting directors are Oswald Garrison Villard and Paul Miller.

Villard, then editor of the New York Evening Post, filled out the two remaining years of Herman Ridder's term, during 1916-1918, when Villard's liberalism and pacifism seems misplaced on the board and unique among American establishment editors. He could not seek re-election to the board because in 1918 he sold the Post to concentrate on editing The Nation, where he later would criticize the conservative leadership of the board.[20] Villard was well aware of his unusual position on the board.

On January 12, 1918, fellow director Frank P. MacLennan, Topeka State Journal, wrote Villard that he...

> ...expected to vote for and support you for re-election as Director of the Associated Press at the forthcoming April meeting.
>
> Indeed, I feel the same toward Mr. Lawson, Mr. Cowles, Mr. Town and Mr. Johnston, the other valuable members of the board whose terms expire with yours.[21]

Villard responded with cautious optimism.

> I do not know whether I shall be renominated, much less re-elected. I find there is some objection in certain quarters, but I can truthfully say that I have worked very hard for the Associated Press and I have only missed one meeting in two years, which I think is a pretty good record for one as busy as myself.[22]

Villard, incidentally, is the only director, among the 44 per cent indicating a political party in their Who's Who sketches, who shunned both Republican and Democratic labels in favor of "independent in politics."[23] (See Table 5.)

Miller, current AP chairman, is unusual for having worked his way up through the ranks of AP before jumping to newspaper management and finding himself on the board. He joined the AP in March 1932 as a night filing editor in Columbus, Ohio, and quickly moved to New York as cable editor, membership assistant, and night general desk editor until 1935.

He was night news editor at Kansas City and bureau chief of Salt Lake City in 1936. From 1937 to 1941 he was Pennsylvania bureau chief in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The next year he was back in New York as executive assistant to general manager Kent Cooper.

Miller was chief of the AP Washington bureau during 1942-43, and from 1943 to 1947 he was assistant general manager. On August 1, 1947, he joined the staff of the Gannett papers.[24] As publisher of the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle and Times-Union, he was elected to the board in 1950, served three terms to 1959, and reappeared one year later (apparently the three-term limit was waived) and was elected president on January 13, 1963.

Board Representation

The concern of AP members in the 1930s over representation of smaller communities on the board reflects the continual view of some that if the AP is truly a cooperative news-gathering organization, then its board of directors should represent the various constituences in its membership. Specifically, questions have been raised about the board's representation of evening newspapers, all geographical sections of the country, more smaller newspapers, a greater diversity of metropolitan newspapers, and other media.

By studying the Appendix list of AP's 136 directors since 1892, and augmenting this list with such data as circulation, population, and publication field, some representational characteristics of the board can be determined.

Table 1 summarizes directors' longevity as they represent states of the union.

TABLE 1. State Representation of AP Directors: 1892-1974

Years		Years		Years	
129½	New York*	21	Virginia*	½	Wisconsin
109½	Pennsylvania*	18	Alabama	0	Alaska
102½	Missouri*		Iowa		Arkansas
100½	California*		Oklahoma		Delaware
79	Illinois	17½	North Carolina		Hawaii
73	Dist. of Columbia*	16	Kentucky		Idaho
71½	Ohio*	13	Oregon		Maine
66½	Massachusetts*	9	Arizona		Mississippi
64	Minnesota*		Indiana		Nevada
56½	Georgia*		New Jersey		New Hampshire
49	Michigan*	8	Colorado		New Mexico
47	Washington*		Florida*		North Dakota
46	Louisiana		Montana		South Dakota
34	Kansas*	6½	Rhode Island		Utah
32½	Texas	6	South Carolina		Vermont
29	Connecticut	2	Tennessee		West Virginia
27½	Maryland	1½	Nebraska		Wyoming

*Directors from these states were on the 1973-74 AP board.
SOURCE: Appendix to this paper.

Sixteen states have not been represented on the board in its 82-year history, and four states have exceeded the board's life by from

18½ to 47½ years. New York State requires a New York director on the board each year, and this would explain New York representation of 74 years or since 1900, when the wire moved to that state. The remaining 55½ years of New York representation is respectable but somewhat low by the standards set in Table 1.

At the time of this writing only fifteen states are represented by AP's eighteen directors. Ohio has G. Gordon Strong, Canton Repository, and Thomas Vail, Cleveland Plain Dealer; California has Otis Chandler, Los Angeles Times, and James S. Copley, San Diego Union; and Missouri has David R. Bradley, St. Joseph News-Press, and Robert M. White II, Mexico Ledger. All three states are in the top seven represented states since 1892.

Table 1 also shows eleven of the twelve states at the top of the list have directors on the 1973-74 board. Traditional state representational patterns are being sustained at this writing.

Table 2 (next page) shows representation by cities and newspapers since 1892. It is limited to cities with nine years or more on the board.

All of Illinois' representation came from Chicago, but most other well represented states have had directors from two or more cities. Only 61 per cent of New York's representation came from New York City. There does seem to be a tendency here for AP to return to the same reservoir of cities and newspapers for its directors over time. A segment of this tendency, as already noted, brings father-and-son teams to the board. In some cases this conditions appears to result from the talent found in succeeding generations; in others an influential city or newspaper name seems to be the cause of this repetition.

Of the 47 cities with nine or more years on the board, twelve were on the board in 1973-74. Three of the first five cities in Table 2 were

TABLE 2. City and Newspaper Representation of AP Directors: 1892-1974

Years	City	Newspaper	Years
79	Chicago	Daily News	44½
		Tribune	33
		Staats-Zeitung	1½
79	New York	Times	38½
		Staats-Zeitung	16½
		Daily News	9
		World	7½
		Tribune	5
		Evening Post	2½
75	Philadelphia*	Bulletin*	70
		North American	5
73	Washington*	Star*	73
57	Cleveland*	Plain Dealer*	45
		News	8
		Leader	4
56½	St. Louis	Globe-Democrat	32
		Republic	24½
47½	Atlanta*	Constitution*	47½
46	New Orleans	Times-Picayune	29
		Picayune	17
42	Spokane	Spokesman-Rev	42
32	Kansas City	Star	21
		Times	11
31½	Pittsburgh	Post	20½
		Dispatch	11
31	Oakland	Tribune	31
28	Adrian, Mich.	Telegram & Times	28
28	Rochester*	Demo. & Chron.*	23
		Times-Union	5
27½	Baltimore	Sun	18
		News	9½
27½	Minneapolis*	Tribune*	19½
		Journal	8
26	Hartford	Courant	26
20½	Boston	Herald	9
		Journal	6
		Globe	5½
20	Duluth	Herald	11
		News-Tribune	9
18½	San Francisco	Chronicle	18½
18	Birmingham	Age-Herald	18
18	Des Moines	Register	9
		Tribune	9
18	Los Angeles*	Times*	18
16½	St. Paul	Dispatch	8½
		Pioneer Press	8
16	Lawrence, Kan.	Journal-World*	16
16	Louisville	Courier-Journal	9
		Herald	7
15	Topeka	State Journal	15
15	Worcester*	Telegram*	15
14	Sacramento	Bee	14
14	Winchester, Va.	Evening Star	14
13	Portland	Oregonian	13
13	Rocky Mount NC.	Telegram	13
13	Springfield	Republican	10
		Union	3
12	Detroit*	News*	8
		Tribune & News	4
11	St. Joseph, Mo.	Gazette	7
		News-Press*	4
10½	Buffalo	News	10½
10	Redwood City	Tribune	10
9	Holyoke, Mass.	Trans. & Teleg.	9
9	Moultrie, Ga.	Observer	9
9	New Bedford	Standard	9
9	New Brunswick.	Daily Home News	9
9	Oklahoma City.	Oklahoman	9
9	Phoenix	Gazette	9
9	Pontiac, Mich.	Daily Press	9
9	San Diego*	Union*	9
9	Tulsa	Tribune	9

NOTE: Table represents only cities with nine or more years on the board. Twenty-eight other cities have also be on the board.

* Directors from these cities and papers were on the 1973-74 board.

SOURCE: Appendix to this paper.

on the 1973-74 board. The repetition of nomination and selection among cities and newspapers is being perpetuated down to the present day.

Table 3 combines Appendix information with N. W. Ayer and Editor & Publisher annuals'[25] indication of publication field for directors' newspapers. (In a few cases, e.g., the Boston Globe, no field was indicated in AP literature, and the author had to assume that both morning and evening editions were represented by these directors.)

TABLE 3. Publication Fields of AP Directors: 1892-1974

Morning	47.6%
Evening	45.4
Sunday	0.8
All-Day or Morning and Evening	6.2
	100.0%

Mott says that by 1890 about two-thirds of American dailies were published in the afternoon,[26] and on February 1, 1973, 81.8 per cent of U.S. dailies were evening papers.[27] And yet a plurality of the directors have been from morning papers, a reflection of the board's heavy representation of metropolitan areas which naturally tend to support more morning papers.

The author has previously found that in selected years AP's saturation of the evening field has not been inconsequential.[28] The board has been disproportionately weighted toward the morning press. Close study of year-by-year trends on the board, however, indicates that the percentage of evening papers on the board is gradually increasing; the 1973-74 board had eleven PMs out of eighteen seats, or 61.1 per cent.

Table 4 indicates the size of communities and newspapers represented on the board, at the time directors first joined the board.[29] (These figures represent 130 directors; see footnote 31 for an explnation of why six directors are omitted here.)

TABLE 4. Population and Circulation of Directors: 1892-1974
(N = 130; figures at the start of directors' tenures)

City Population			Newspaper Circulation		
10,000 or less	0.0%	(0)	5,000 or less	0.0%	(0)
10,001 to 25,000	7.7	(1)	5,001 to 10,000	5.4	(0)
25,001 to 50,000	5.4	(2)	10,001 to 25,000	18.5	(3)
50,001 to 100,000	11.6	(2)	25,001 to 50,000	16.9	(2)
100,001 to 250,000	22.3	(2)	50,001 to 100,000	18.5	(2)
250,001 to 500,000	21.5	(5)	100,001 to 250,000	22.3	(5)
500,001 and more	31.5	(6)	250,001 to 500,000	11.5	(3)
	100.0%		500,001 and more	6.9	(3)
				100.0%	

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate the distribution of 1972-73 directors among these categories. The 1973-74 figures were not available at this writing.

SOURCE: Appendix to this paper and sources listed in footnotes 25 and 29.

The distribution since 1892 is skewed toward the larger population and circulation categories, and the 1972-73 board is upholding that tradition. Sixty-one per cent (eleven of 18 directors) represent cities of 250,001 population or more in 1972-73 and newspapers of 100,001 circulation or more.

In terms of AP's total newspaper membership the over-representation of large cities and large newspapers is even more pronounced.[30] While populations and circulations naturally rise over time, the board has been disproportionately representative of the larger of these categories right along. Three-fourths of the directors since 1892 have come from about 21 per cent of the membership, i.e., AP members of over 100,000 population. The picture is somewhat better for circulation, but still only 23.9 per cent of the directors are from papers of less than 25,000, a membership group that in recent years has ranged from 80 per cent to 62 per cent. As a decreasing circulation group, this majority of AP's membership is catching up with the board's traditional distribution, rather than the board reflecting the group.

Composite Director Profile and Trends

It is tempting, particularly after noting a lack of diversity in representation, to think of the board as a monolithic club whose entrance requirements include specific political, professional, and organizational backgrounds for directors.

The author sought in this last section (1) to compile a composite profile of AP directors since 1892 and (2) to analyze background characteristics over time to discern trends. It was decided to note directors' backgrounds just as they came on the board for the first time. In this way biographical material could be isolated which might have recommended the nomination and election of directors. It would also eliminate activities and honors which may have resulted from AP directorships. It seemed desirable to hold the directorship as the dependent variable, and to see what variables, if any, seemed to be pointing toward it, rather than the other way around.

Biographical sketches in Who's Who in America were used as source for these characteristics for two reasons. First, they are likely to be updated every two years and are thus the most current sketches available concurrently with directors' election to the board. Second, these sketches, presumably authored by the directors themselves, are likely to reflect the directors' values, emphasis, and personal image.[31]

Table 5 (next page) presents a composite profile of 130 directors since 1892. Only the most interesting or potentially profitable characteristics are presented here.

The table yields only a few surprises. A relatively large group of younger men (age 44 or less) have joined the board, only 10 per cent indicate earning graduate degrees, and less than 50 per cent indicate professional journalism experience below their present position.

There are surprisingly low levels of membership indicated in

TABLE 5. Composite Profile of AP Directors: 1892-1974
(N = 130)

Birthplace[a]		
Foreign	6.9%	(1)[b]
North Atlantic	26.2	(3)
South Atlantic	13.8	(3)
East Central	26.2	(4)
South Central	3.8	(0)
Plains	13.8	(4)
Gulf	3.1	(0)
Pacific	6.2	(1)
	100.0%	
Age Joining Board		
25 to 34	1.5%	(0)
35 to 44	17.8	(5)
45 to 54	39.2	(6)
55 to 64	32.3	(5)
65 to 74	6.2	(0)
75 and more	1.5	(0)
No Mention	1.5	(0)
	100.0%	
Married	90.3%	(15)
Highest Education		
Some High School	3.8%	(0)
High School Graduate	8.5	(0)
Some College	25.4	(1)
Bachelor's Degree	41.5	(12)
Master's Degree	9.2	(1)
Doctorate	0.8	(0)
No Mention	10.8	(2)
	100.0%	
Professional Experience[c]		
Telegrapher	0.8%	(0)
Printer	3.1	(0)
Reporter	36.2	(7)
Mid-Editor[d]	47.7	(9)
AP Employee	3.1	(1)
Other Wire Employee	3.8	(1)
Founder of Newspaper	5.4%	(0)
Memberships[e]		
ANPA	22.3%	(10)
ASNE	19.2	(7)
SPJ-SDX	22.3	(8)
KTA	0.8	(0)
Regional Press Assn.	14.6	(5)
State Press Assn.	17.7	(4)
Political Party		
Republican	28.5%	(2)
Democrat	14.6	(1)
Other	0.8	(0)
No Mention	56.1	(13)
	100.0%	
Active in Party[e]	16.2%	(0)
Held Govt. Position[f]	40.8%	(2)
Corporate Involvement[c,g]		
In Other News Media	27.7%	(8)
In Non-Media	43.8%	(9)
Authors of Books	7.7%	(1)
Teaching Experience	3.8%	(2)
War Record Noted	33.8%	(10)
Religion		
Protestant	47.7%	(6)
Catholic	1.5	(0)
Jewish	0.8	(0)
No Mention	50.0	(10)
	100.0%	

[a] Birthplace regions include the following states: North Atlantic-Maine, N.H. Vt. Mass. R.I. Conn. N.Y. N.J. Pa.; South Atlantic-Del. Md. W.Va. Va. N.C. S.C. Ga. Fla.; East Central-Ohio Mich. Ind. Ill. Wis.; South Central-Ky. Tenn. Ala. Miss.; Plains-Minn. N.D. S.D. Iowa Mo. Nebr. Kan.; Gulf-Ark. Okla.La. Texas; Rockies-Mont. Idaho Wyo. Colo. Utah Nev. N.M. Ariz.; Pacific-Wash. Ore. Calif. Alaska Hawaii

[b] Numbers in parentheses are for 1973-74 board; N = 16.

[c] Categories are not mutually exclusive.

[d] "Mid-Editor" refers to such positions as city editor, news editor, managing editor, executive editor, etc.

[e] State or national committeeman, national convention delegate, etc.

[f] Elected or appointed post in local, state or national government.

[g] Officer or manager. "Other News Media" includes other newspapers not indicated as the director's affiliation.

national, regional, and state journalistic organizations, but there is high involvement in government and non-media corporate affairs. Republicans outnumber Democrats two to one, and the board is overwhelmingly Protestant, at least for that half or so of the directors indicating party and religion.

The sixteen members of the 1973-74 board whose sketches were available in the latest Who's Who and whose profile is indicated in Table 5 by numbers in parentheses show no appreciable deviation from the norm. They are to a larger extent college graduates, are somewhat younger, are slightly less active in politics and government, and are more involved in corporate activities. Almost twice as many on the 1973-74 board mentioned a war record than did their colleagues. And this most recent board was far less inclined to reveal their politics and religion than predecessors. Taken as a group, however, the 1973-74 board fits roughly within the patterns well established by previous boards.

A homogeneous set of characteristics, common even to a reasonably large group of directors, is not obvious, nor can any be inferred from all available data. But since 130 directors are represented in Table 5, and since 82 years is a substantial slice of AP history, perhaps some trends can be discerned over time in the type of individual joining the board. Table 6 (next page) summarizes cross-tabulation analysis of some promising characteristics for directors joining the board in each of nine periods since 1892.

Trends in Table 6 are slight, if noticeable at all. Ages of entering directors have advanced slightly, and the consistency with which new AP directors have had bachelor's degrees has increased. These trends, however, have been apparent in the total U.S. population, and thus little can be

TABLE 6. Trends of New Directors by Periods: 1892-1974
(N = 130)

Period:[a]	1892-1900	1900-1908	1909-1917	1918-1925	1926-1936	1937-1942	1943-1954	1955-1963	1964-1974
Dominant Age Range of New Directors	35-54	55-64	45-54	45-54	45-54	55-64	45-64	55-64	55-64
Dominant Level of Education	Some College	Incon-clusive	Some College	Incon-clusive	Bachelors	Incon-clusive	Bachelors	Bachelors	Bachelors
% Indicating Party:									
Republican	19.0	20.0	23.1	66.7	16.7	50.0	36.4	26.7	20.0
Democrat	14.3	10.0	15.4	22.2	0.0	25.0	27.3	13.3	5.0
% Involved in Party Activity[b]	33.3	20.0	15.4	22.2	0.0	12.5	13.6	20.0	5.0
% Having Held Posts in Government[b]	42.9	30.0	30.8	33.3	41.7	62.5	45.5	60.0	25.0
% Indicating Corporate Involvement in:[b]									
Other Media:	19.0	10.0	7.7	11.1	25.0	50.0	36.4	26.7	50.0
Non-Media:	28.6	20.0	38.5	22.2	50.0	62.5	45.5	53.3	65.0
Publication Field:									
% Morning	47.6	40.0	69.2	33.3	58.3	50.0	50.0	26.7	50.0
% Evening	38.1	30.0	30.8	66.7	33.3	50.0	40.9	73.3	50.0
% With Experience:									
Reporter	9.5	50.0	30.8	11.1	33.3	50.0	68.2	40.0	30.0
Mid-Editor[b]	23.8	20.0	38.5	33.3	58.3	62.5	81.8	40.0	55.0
Total New Directors on Board (Total N)	21	10	13	9	12	8	22	15	20

NOTE: The Table is better understood, and has more validity, if the reader disregards periods in which relatively few new directors joined the board. These are: 1900-1908, 1918-1925, and 1937-1942.

[a]Periods range from 5 to 11 years in length. The author chose periods reflecting historically significant episodes in AP's history (to make crosstabs more useful in other phases of his research).

[b]For explanations, see footnotes in Table 5.

made of them here.

Republicans have always stayed ahead of Democrats joining the board, but have had no striking dominance at any point in time. Party involvement seems to be declining somewhat, but holding governmental positions has maintained a solid percentage, if not increased slightly.

Clearly, involvement in other news media and in non-media corporations has increased over time, beginning to climb after 1925.

If as noted earlier in this paper morning papers have had an edge on the board, that edge was more prominent earlier in the 82 years under study, rather than more recently.

On the whole, more directors have held mid-range editorial positions than have been reporters, but both types of experience for new directors reached peaks in the post-World War II period and have begun to taper off.

Summary and Conclusions

This paper has not sought to describe in every detail the history and makeup of AP's board of directors. Indeed, there remains much more to be said and examined, and it is beyond the scope of this paper's limits. Only an introduction to the board and its makeup was the goal of this paper, and these pages have provided several important findings which need emphasizing.

The board, as governing body of the largest American wire service and one of five international wires, exerts considerable influence on the news report, its pricing structure, and the means of packaging and delivery. AP by-laws dictate that only newspaper members can occupy the eighteen directorships, that three of those seats are reserved for directors from communities of 50,000 population or less, and that except for the president (now called "chairman") directors are limited to nine years on the board. Election of directors is controlled primarily by

the vote of AP bondholders rather than the one-member-one-vote rule, which even if it prevailed would be limited to newspaper members, excluding all broadcast or foreign recipients of the report.

Such conditions of directorship andvoting, it has been found here, lead to a list of directors who are impressive journalistic figures, more than likely coming from larger metropolitan papers, in relatively few states and cities, and disproportionately in the morning field. Composite profiles and trends over time reveal relatively little shift in the traditional makeup of the board, and along the way the author has indicated that the board sitting as this paper is being written perpetuates many of the traits and representational patterns which stretch back into the 19th century.

On the positive side, it was noted that more evening newspapers are appearing on the board in recent years, and the board was not quite the conservative, monolithic structure it was suspected of being.

It is obviously true that tapping AP's prominent metropolitan publishers for the board is wise in that it insures qualified leadership over the fortunes of so vast an organization as the AP. In fact, the list in the Appendix fairly glows with talented, successful men in the field of news dissemination, not to mention government, politics, and other business activities.

Conclusions based on this evidence are difficult to propound. Some readers will find encouragement in these data, others will come away depressed, and the author is not disposed to judge these men and their board. Countervailing forces are clearly at work here, some appealing to traditional consistency and the pragmatic utility of metropolitan leadership over an international wire, others suggesting a need for greater diversity and democracy in the decision-making mechanism of AP. The purpose of this work was to generate descriptive, rather than normative, findings, but if

these findings say anything, it is that AP's board has come down on the side of consistency rather than full democracy, tradition rather than cooperative governance.

Footnotes

[1] Stephen H. Miller, "AP's Board: Charting the Course," AP World, 30:3 (December, 1973), pp. 3-4.

[2] "Gallagher's Annual Report to AP Members," Editor & Publisher (March 3, 1973), p. 16; Richard A. Schwarzlose, "Trends in U.S. Newspapers' Wire Service Resources, 1934-66," Journalism Quarterly, 43:4 (Winter, 1966), pp. 627-38; and recent unpublished tabulations of newspapers' wire resources by the author.

[3] There is no single comprehensive source of criticism against AP's organizational structure, and the board in particular, and until World War II much of the serious criticism arose within AP's membership over lack of board representation for some regions and the smaller dailies, as well as the extraordinary longevity of some directors on the board. Sprinkled through the literature, especially prior to World War I, however, are numerous passing references to the board. See, for example, William Kittle, "The Making of Public Opinion," The Arena, 41:232 (July, 1909), pp. 433-50; Oswald Garrison Villard (himself once a director of AP for two years), "The Press Today: II. The Associated Press," The Nation, 130:3381 (April 23, 1930), pp. 486-89, and two chapters on the AP, pp. 40-59, in his The Disappearing Daily, Chapters in American Newspaper Evolution (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1944); Upton Sinclair, "Owning the Associated Press," Ch. 42, pp. 271-81, in his The Brass Check: A Study of American Journalism (Pasadena: published by the author, 1920); and Silas Bent, Ballyhoo: The Voice of the Press (New York: Boni and Liveright, 1927), esp. pp. 256-57 where he allows UP's Roy W. Howard to elaborate on the "autocrats" on AP's board.

[4] Details of this methodology are explained on page 14 and in footnotes 19 and 31 of this paper.

[5] The seven members of the New York Associated Press acted as a board, but this, in effect, was a committee of the whole NYAP membership, not an elected, representative body. The Western AP's board is described in Western Associated Press, Proceedings, Vols. 3-27 (1867-1891).

[6] A detailed description of this conflict and resulting restructuring of the national wire services can be found in Victor Rosewater, History of Cooperative News-Gathering in the United States (New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1930), pp. 169, 179-208. For a good brief treatment, see Edwin Emery, The Press and America, 3rd Ed. (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1972), pp. 467-69.

[7] The seven voting directors carried over from the 1891-92 WAP board into the new AP of Illinois board were: Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Eugene H. Perdue, Cleveland Leader; Charles Knapp, St. Louis Republic; W. A. Collier, Memphis Appeal-Avalanche; M. H. de Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Frederick Driscoll, St Paul Pioneer Press; and A. J. Barr, Pittsburgh Post. William Penn Nixon, Chicago Inter-Ocean, was the non-voting president of both organizations. The two seats added to the Illinois corporation's board went to James E. Scripps, Detroit Evening News, and Washington Hesing, (Chicago) Illinois Staats-Zeitung. (Western AP, Proceedings, Vol. 27 [1891], pp. 16, 30, and AP of Illinois, Report, Vol. 8 [1901]. p. 289.)

[8] AP of Illinois, Report, Vol. 8 (1901), pp. 289-95.

[9] Ibid., Vol. 3 (1895), p. 226.

[10] Ibid., pp. 226, 228, 233.

[11] This decision was the famous Inter-Ocean case which held that AP was, in effect, a public utility and obligated to serve all newspapers seeking and able to pay for AP's news report. (Inter-Ocean Publishing Co. v. Associated Press, 184 Ill. 438.) For descriptions of the case and AP's move to New York, see Rosewater, op. cit., pp. 260-77, and Emery, op. cit., p. 469.

[12] See AP of New York, Report, Vol. 1 (1901), pp. 121-22, 126-28, for by-laws affecting the New York AP board.

[13] "Rundown on AP's Year Reported by Gallagher," Editor & Publisher (February 16, 1974), p. 32.

[14] Jerry Walker, Jr., "AP Show Serves Up Humor with News for Publishers," Editor & Publisher (April 29, 1972), p. 11. The overwhelming strength of the bondholding vote was first officially verified by the Federal District Court in New York City in 1944 when it reported its findings in anti-trust case against AP. See United States v. Associated Press, et al. "Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law," New York: Southern Federal District Court, 1944.

[15] In addition to long-standing fears among AP members that the board was a club of metropolitan newspapers, this 1937 addition of three smalltown directorships to AP's board was prompted by inauguration on January 1, 1935, of AP's Wirephoto service to a select group of metropolitan dailies. By March, 1935, a proxy battle was underway, spearheaded by a Hearst Company attorney in the name of a self-appointed protest committee demanding a secret plebiscite by all AP members on inauguration of any future service not available to the entire AP, and demanding several smalltown directors on AP's board (presumably at the board's then total of fifteen directors).

For coverage of this controversy see: "Neylan Moves Peril A.P., Says Noyes," Editor & Publisher (March 16, 1935), pp. 7, 42; "Battle for A.P. Proxies Heated; Unfair Competition Is Charged," Editor & Publisher (March 30, 1935), p. 8; "A.P. Proxy Committee Not Interested in Electing Directors,

Neylan Says," Editor & Publisher (April 6, 1935), p. 7; "Noyes Answers Macy on A.P. Charges," Editor & Publisher (April 13, 1935), p. 12; John W. Perry, "Code, Wirephoto Convention Issues," Editor & Publisher (April 20, 1935), pp. 5-7, and see also p. 8 of this magazine issue.

The charges were taken up at AP's annual New York meeting on April 22, 1935, during which the introduction of smalltown editors was referred to the board for study. (AP of New York, Report, Vol. 36 [1936], pp. 60-62.) The increase to eighteen directors with three from towns of 50,000 population or less was unanimously passed by AP at its April 20, 1936, annual meeting. (Ibid., Vol. 37 [1937], pp. 37-38.)

[16] Limiting directors' service to three terms grew out of a report by a special committee for revision of AP's by-laws during 1941-42. Among many proposals was the three-term limit, proposed, according to the committee, "to provide for changes in the constitution of the board from time to time without destroying reasonable continuity of service. [It] will increase the interest of the membership in the annual elections, decrease the reluctance of members to submit their candidacies for membership on the board, and insure for the future the high quality of director service that good fortune has brought in the past." (Quoted in Walter E. Schneider, "Liberalized Admission Rules Urged in AP By-Law Revision," Editor & Publisher [March 28, 1942], p. 41.)

The record shows that this committee was AP's response to a Justice Department investigation of AP's membership admissions policies. This probe, along with a complaint filed by the Chicago Sun in 1942, led to the anti-trust action against AP culminating in a Supreme Court decision in June, 1945, holding AP in violation of anti-trust legislation. (Associated Press, et al. v. United States, 326 U.S. 1.)

Amid a number of by-law changes, the three-term limit was approved April 21, 1942, at AP's annual meeting. The move was not retroactive for directors on the board in 1942. (AP of New York, Report, Vol. 43 [1943], pp. 36-37.)

[17] Walker, op. cit.

[18] AP of New York, Report, Vol. 62 (1962), p. 98.

[19] The source of information in the following biographical paragraphs is Who's Who in America: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women (Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1899-1973), and Who Was Who in America (Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1942, 1950, 1960, 1963, 1968).

[20] Villard, "The Press Today..." op. cit.

[21] Villard Papers, File 2447, Houghton Library, Harvard University.

[22] January 18, 1918 (carbon), ibid., File 2447.

[23] Who's Who in America (1919), p. 2799.

[24] Ibid., (1953), p. 1698.

[25] N. W. Ayer & Son, Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, Vols. 25-93 (New York: N. W. Ayer, 1893-1961), and Editor & Publisher, International Yearbook, Vols. 43-53 (New York: Editor & Publisher, 1962-1973).

[26] Frank Luther Mott, American Journalism, A History: 1690-1960, 3rd Ed., (New York: Macmillan, 1962), p. 447.

[27] Editor & Publisher, International Yearbook, Vol. 53 (1973), p. 13.

[28] Following are percentages of total morning and evening papers reached by AP in selected years. From Schwarzlose, op. cit., p. 630.

	Receiving AP News Report	
	% of All U.S. AMs	% of All U.S. PMs
1934	78.2	56.2
1948	86.2	63.9
1966	82.0	64.5

[29] Population figures are the decennial tabulations from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 11th-19th Censuses, Abstract or Population (1890-1970), and circulation figures are from Ayer and Editor & Publisher annuals, op. cit.

[30] Based on raw totals from an earlier study by the author, following is the distribution of AP's membership among the various population and circulation categories. Raw data are from Schwarzlose, op. cit.

Population	1934	1948	1966	Table 4
25,000 & less	54.2%	52.0%	42.9%	7.7%
25,001-50,000	16.7	18.6	19.3	5.4
50,001-100,000	11.2	12.6	16.3	11.6
100,001-500,000	13.7	11.9	15.8	43.8
500,001 & over	4.2	4.9	5.7	31.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total AP Papers	1177	1203	1169	

Circulation	1934	1948	1966	Table 4
10,000 & less	60.5%	43.9%	34.7%	5.4%
10,001-25,000	19.9	27.9	28.0	18.5
25,001-50,000	9.8	12.7	18.2	16.9
50,001-100,000	4.6	6.7	8.6	18.5
100,001-500,000	4.9	8.1	9.6	33.8
500,001 & over	0.3	0.7	0.9	6.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total AP Papers	1177	1203	1169	

[31] Who's Who... and Who Was Who... op. cit. Since the series began in 1899, all directors entering the board prior to that year were looked up in the 1899 volume 1. Sketches were sought which most closely concurred with the director's first election to the board. Within one or two volumes, this was achieved in almost every case. Only six of the 136 directors since 1892 could not be located in either Who's Who or Who Was Who. They are: Washington Hesing, James S. Lyon, J. M. McClelland, Jr., John Norris, Thomas G. Rapier, and J. Kelly Sisk. Seven directors' biographies, not available in current Who's Who volumes, had to be taken from Who Was Who in America. They are: B. H. Anthony, S. S. Carvalho, William A. Collier, R. M. Johnston, H. V. Jones, V. S. McClatchy, and David E. Town.

Forty-seven variables were noted from the biographical sketches and

from other sources regarding directors' service on the board and hometown situation. Those variables are: period of entry, president, first vice-president, second vice-president, executive committee, board longevity, location of newspaper, population, circulation, circulation as percentage of population, publication field, occupant of smalltown seat, birthplace, age upon entry, married, children, education, honorary degrees, professional background (telegrapher, printer, reporter, mid-editor, uncertain), employed by AP, employed by other wires, occupational designation in Who's Who, current title, founder of paper, inherited paper, membership (ANPA, ASNE, SDX, KTA, regional press association, state press association), political party, active in politics, held governmental position, currently involved in other news media or in non-media business, author, teacher, religion, war record mentioned, philanthropy mentioned, director in 1973-74. (The author wishes to thank graduate assistant David Blasco for his diligent searching out and securing photocopies of these sketches for the author to code.)

Coded and key-punched, these variables were subjected to computer analysis for simple gross tabulation and selected cross-tabulation (SPSS, Version 5.0, Dec. 15, 1972). Most of the cross-tabulation was not planned as part of this paper and thus does not appear on these pages.

APPENDIX. AP Directors: 1892-1974

Years as Director	Name, Newspaper (First year as director)
53	Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star (1894) (AP President, 1900-38)
44	Robert McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin (1924) (AP President, 1938-57)
43½	Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution (1899)
34½	Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News (1892) (AP President, 1894-1900)
33	W. H. Cowles, Spokane Spokesman-Review (1911)
29½	Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times (1905)
29	E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe-Democrat (1922)
28	Stuart H. Perry, Adrian (Mich.) Telegram (1923) J. R. Knowland, Oakland Tribune (1924)
25	William L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin (1899)
24½	Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic (1892) (AP President, 1900)
23	*Paul Miller, Rochester Democrat & Chronicle (1950) (AP President, 1963-72) (AP Chairman, 1972-74)
21	Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune (1927)
20½	Albert J. Barr, Pittsburgh Post (1892)
18½	M. H. de Young, San Francisco Chronicle (1892)
18	Elbert H. Baker, Cleveland Plain Dealer (1916) Paul Patterson, Baltimore Sun (1932) L. K. Nicholson, New Orleans Times-Picayune (1933) Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer (1934) Benjamin M. McKelway, Washington Star (1949) (AP President, 1957-63)
17	Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune (1895) Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford Courant (1910)
16	Herman Ridder, New York Staats-Zeitung (1900)
15	Frank P. MacLennan, Topeka State Journal (1918)
14	V. S. McClatchy, Sacramento Bee (1910) Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Winchester (Va.) Star (1950)
13	Josh L. Horne, Jr., Rocky Mount (N.C.) Telegram (1937)
11½	Frederick E. Murphy, Minneapolis Tribune (1929)

APPENDIX (Cont). AP Directors: 1892-1974

Years as Director	Name, Newspaper (First year as director)
11	Harvey W. Scott, Portland Oregonian (1900)
	A. C. Weiss, Duluth Herald (1910)
	Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch (1912)
	Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City Times (1943)
10	William R. Nelson, Kansas City Star (1904)
	George B. Longan, Kansas City Star (1933)
	Palmer Hoyt, Portland Oregonian & Denver Post (1944)
	Raymond L. Spangler, Redwood City (Calif.) Tribune (1951)
9½	Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore News (1900)
	E. H. Butler, Jr., Buffalo News (1940)
9	B. H. Anthony, New Bedford Standard (1923)
	Frederick I. Thompson, Birmingham Age Herald (1923)
	John Cowles, Des Moines Register (1934)
	E. K. Gaylord, Oklahoma City Oklahoman (1940)
	George F. Booth, Worcester Telegram (1941)
	James E. Chappell, Birmingham Age Herald (1943)
	Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York Times (1943)
	Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times (1947)
	John S. Knight, Chicago Daily News (1948)
	Robert B. Choate, Boston Herald (1950)
	Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal (1951)
	Dolph Simons, Lawrence Journal-World (1951)
	Richard W. Clarke, New York Daily News (1952)
	W. H. Cowles (Jr.), Spokane Spokesman-Review (1952)
	John R. Reitemeyer, Hartford Courant (1952)
	Harold A. Fitzgerald, Pontiac (Mich.) Daily Press (1954)
	Bernard H. Ridder, Jr., Duluth News-Tribune (1954)
	Kenneth MacDonald, Des Moines Tribune (1956)
	George W. Healy, Jr., New Orleans Times-Picayune (1957)
	W. D. Maxwell, Chicago Tribune (1957)
	Hugh N. Boyd, New Brunswick (N.J.) Daily Home News (1959)
	Franklin D. Schurz, South Bend Tribune (1959)
	Max E. Nussbaum, Moultrie (Ga.) Observer (1960)
	William Dwight, Holyoke Transcript-Telegram (1961)
	Eugene C. Pulliam, Phoenix Gazette (1961)
	Richard L. Jones, Jr., Tulsa Tribune (1964)
	*James S. Copley, San Diego Union (1965)
	*Otis Chandler, Los Angeles Times (1965)
8½	George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch (1900)
8	Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul Pioneer-Press (1892)
	H. V. Jones, Minneapolis Journal (1921)
	O. S. Warden, Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune (1943)
	Nathaniel R. Howard, Cleveland News (1952)
	John W. Runyon, Dallas Times Herald (1957)
	*James L. Knight, Miami Herald (1966)
	*Martin S. Hayden, Detroit News (1966)
	*John Cowles, Jr., Minneapolis Tribune (1966)

APPENDIX (Cont). AP Directors: 1892-1974

Years as Director	Name, Newspaper (First year as director)
7	R. M. Johnston, Houston Post (1914)
	David E. Town, Louisville Herald (1915)
	Richard Hooker, Springfield (Mass.) Republican (1927)
	James M. North, Jr., Fort Worth Star Telegram (1950)
	Henry D. Bradley, St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette (1960)
	Gene Robb, Albany Knickerbocker News (1963)
	*D. Tennant Bryan, Richmond News Leader (1967)
	*Dolph C. Simons, Jr., Lawrence Journal World (1967)
6	Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal (1896)
	John R. Rathom, Providence Journal (1917)
	Houston Harte, San Angelo Standard (1937)
	James M. Cox, Jr., Dayton Daily News (1951)
	*Richard C. Steele, Worcester Telegram (1968)
	*Thomas Vail, Cleveland Plain Dealer (1968)
	*J. Kelly Sisk, Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont (1968)
5½	Charles H. Taylor, Boston Globe (1906)
5	Clayton McMichael, Philadelphia North American (1894)
	Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune (1900)
	Frank E. Gannett, Rochester Times-Union (1935)
	*J. M. McClelland, Jr., Longview (Wash.) Daily News (1968)
4½	Leopold Markbreit, Cincinnati Volksblatt (1896)
	Millard Cope, Marshall (Tex.) News-Messenger (1959)
	Frank A. Daniels, Raleigh Times (1963)
4	Eugene H. Perdue, Cleveland Leader & News-Herald (1892)
	James E. Scripps, Detroit Tribune & Evening News (1892)
	John Norris, New York World (1896)
	*David R. Bradley, St. Joseph (Mo.) News Press (1970)
	*Jack Tarver, Atlanta Constitution (1970)
3	Albert P. Langtry, Springfield (Mass.) Union (1903)
	Samuel Bowles, Springfield (Mass.) Republican (1913)
	W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson (Kan.) News (1914)
	W. J. Pape, Waterbury Republican (1937)
	Wright Bryan, Cleveland Plain Dealer (1961)
	William F. Knowland, Oakland Tribune (1963)
	Richard H. Amberg, St. Louis Globe-Democrat (1967)
	James S. Lyon, Washington (Pa.) Observer-Reporter (1969)
	J. Howard Wood, Chicago Tribune (1970)
	*Robert M. White, II, Mexico (Mo.) Ledger (1971)
2½	S. S. Carvalho, New York World (1893)
	Arthur Jenkins, Syracuse Herald (1898)
2	William A. Collier, Memphis Appeal-Avalanche (1892)
	Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati Times-Star (1900)
	Oswald Garrison Villard, New York Evening Post (1916)
	Daniel D. Moore, New Orleans Times-Picayune (1921)
	James H. Ottaway, Oneonta (N.Y.) Daily Star (1970)
	*Newbold Noyes, Jr., Washington Star (1972)

APPENDIX (Cont). AP Directors: 1892-1974

Years as Director	Name, Newspaper (First year as director)
1½	Washington Hesing, (Chicago) Illinois Staats-Zeitung (1892)
1	E. H. Butler, Buffalo Evening News (1894)
	Don C. Seitz, New York World (1900)
	William D. Brickell, Columbus Dispatch (1902)
	Walter A. Strong, Chicago Daily News (1926)
	Irwin R. Kirkwood, Kansas City Star (1927)
	Fred A. Seaton, Hastings (Nebr.) Daily Tribune (1966)
	*G. Gordon Strong, Canton (Ohio) Repository (1973)
	*Robert L. Taylor, Philadelphia Bulletin (1973)
½	Edward P. Call, New York Evening Post (1900)
	Edward Rosewater, Omaha Bee (1900)
	Frederick Roy Martin, Providence Journal (1911)
	Victor F. Ridder, New York Staats-Zeitung (1934)
	Jerome D. Barnum, Syracuse Post Standard (1940)
	Harry J. Grant, Milwaukee Journal (1940)

First & Second Vice-presidents of the Board Who Were Not Directors

Horace White, New York Evening Post (1894)
A. H. Belo, Dallas News (1894)
John R. McLean, Cincinnati Enquirer (1895)
Hoke Smith, Atlanta Journal (1896)
Harrison Gray Otis, Los Angeles Times (1899)
St. Clair McKelway, Brooklyn Eagle (1900)
T. M. Patterson, Denver R. Mount. News (1900)
E. B. Haskell, Boston Herald (1903)
J. H. Estill, Savannah News (1903)
H. H. Cabaniss, Augusta Chronicle (1904)
R. N. Rhodes, Birmingham News (1905)
J. C. Hemphill, Richmond Times-Dispatch (1909)
J. H. Fahey, Boston Traveler (1909)
Crawford Hill, Denver Republican (1912)
Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., St. Louis Post-Dispatch (1916)
W. H. Dow, Portland Express & Advertiser (1916)

William Penn Nixon, Chicago Inter-Ocean, was AP President 1892-94 but was never a voting director of the organization.

R. H. Booth, Muskegon Chronicle (1917)
E. P. Adler, Davenport Times (1917)
A. N. McKay, Salt Lake Tribune (1919)
J. L. Sturtevant, Wausau Record-Herald (1919)
Calvin Cobb, Boise Statesman (1920)
Herbert F. Gunnison, Brooklyn Eagle (1921)
F. D. White, New York Evening World (1923)
G. B. Dealey, Dallas News (1923)
C. P. J. Mooney, Memphis Commercial-Appeal (1924)
J. N. Heiskell, Little Rock Gazette (1926)
Robert Ewing, New Orleans States (1928)
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* Directors active on the board in the 1973-74 year.

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